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WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950-1980: A STATISTICAL PORTRAIT

BY

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PREFACE

This report offers highlights of the demographic and economic characteristics of women in North Dakota, 1950-1980[1]. Data for this report, with the exception of Table 12, are found in Bureau of Census publications. The source for Table 12 is the 1980 Public Use Microdata Sample for North Dakota (see Appendix C). This sample was constructed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from information obtained from the Census of Population and Housing for 1980. It is important to note that the numbers in Table 12 are estimates based on a sample; thus, the data may vary somewhat from those found in other census reports.

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HIGHLIGHTS

Residence

*From 1950 to 1980, women in North Dakota have been somewhat more likely than men to live in urban areas. As North Dakota has become more urban, so have women. In 1950, 26.6 percent of all residents of the state lived in an urban area; 28.3 percent of all women were urban residents. By 1980, 48.8 percent of all state residents were urban and almost one-half (49.7 percent) of all women lived in urban areas of North Dakota (see Table 1).

Age

*The median age of women in North Dakota has increased since 1960. In 1960, the median age for women was 25.9 years. In 1980, the median age was 29 years. This change, in part, reflects the aging of the large cohort of females born during the baby boom era (1948-1962).

*Elderly women (over 65 years of age) constituted only 7.3 percent of all women in the state in 1950; in 1980 they comprised 13.8 percent of all females in North Dakota.

*Almost half (48.2 percent) of all females in North Dakota were under age 25 in 1950. By 1980, this youthful segment of the population accounted for 43.1 percent of all females (see Table 2 and Figure 1).

Fertility

*Fertility levels (as measured by the number of children ever born per 1,000 women in the population[2]) have been declining for younger women since the end of the baby boom era in 1962. In 1980, 305 children had been born per every 1,000 women aged 15 to 24 in North Dakota. This level was down from 525 children per 1,000 women aged 15 to 24 in 1960.

*North Dakota women aged 25 to 34 also displayed a drop in their fertility from 2,760 children ever born per 1,000 women in 1960 to 1,660 children ever born per 1,000 women of that age in 1980.

*Interestingly, older women aged 35 to 44 showed an increase from 1960 to 1970 in the number of children ever born both in North Dakota and in the United States. In North Dakota, the number of children ever born to women aged 35 to 44 rose from 3,289 per 1,000 women in 1960 to 3,691 children per 1,000 women in 1970. Yet during the 1970s the number of children ever born per 1,000 women aged 35 to 44 dropped 18 percent; by 1980 3,039 children had been born per 1,000 women in this age cohort.

*From 1950 to 1980, younger women in North Dakota (aged 15 to 24) had consistently lower birth rates than women of the same ages in the United States as a whole. In contrast, older women (aged 25 to 34 and aged 35 to 44) continuously had higher birth rates than women of the same ages in the entire country (see Tables 3-4).

Marital Status

*Women in North Dakota were slightly less likely to be married and were more likely to be widowed or divorced with each consecutive decade since 1950. In fact, the actual number of widowed women in North Dakota in 1980 grew by over 56 percent from the 1950 figures. This, no doubt, corresponds to the greater number of elderly women who lived in North Dakota in 1980. From 1950 to 1980 there was a 107 percent increase in the number of women in the state who were aged 65 or older.

*The number of divorced women living in the state increased 345 percent between 1950 and 1980, from 2,240 to 9,969. These figures, of course, can only indicate the number of women who were divorced in those particular census years. They fail to accurately depict how many women may have been divorced and remarried within each decade (see Table 5).

Race

*North Dakota women remained racially homogenous from 1950 to 1980. Although the proportion of white women declined slightly during this 30-year span, white women have consistently represented over 95 percent of the female population. The Native American female population in North Dakota grew by 95 percent from 1950 to 1980; however, they represented only 3.1 percent of the state's female population in 1980. Black women accounted for less than one-half of 1 percent of the state's female population in 1980, although their numbers grew by 636 percent from 1950 to 1980 (see Table 6).

Education

*Between 1950 and 1980, North Dakota women became more highly educated. The number of women with only an eighth grade education or less declined by almost 50 percent between 1950 and 1980, while the number of women with some college or with four or more years of college grew by 117 percent and 260 percent, respectively.

*By 1980, two-thirds of all North Dakota females (25 years of age and over) had completed at least four years of high school and about 13 percent of all women had completed four or more years of college (see Table 7 and Figure 2).

*While women in North Dakota made great educational gains in the decades from 1950 to 1980, men in North Dakota made even greater educational strides. In 1950, 4.1 percent of all North Dakota women and 4.8 percent of all North Dakota men had completed at least four years of college. By 1980, 12.5 percent of all North Dakota women and 17.2 percent of all North Dakota men had finished at least four years of college. While women in the state were more likely in 1950 and in 1980 to have completed some college or four years of high school, this educational gap between men and women was shortened by 1980 from an 11.9 percent difference to a 10.0 percent difference (see Table 8).

*In comparison with women in the United States in 1980, North Dakota women aged 25 and over were more likely to have less than an eighth grade education and less likely to be high school graduates. However, 12.5 percent of North Dakota women and a comparable 12.8 percent of women nationwide have completed at least four years of college (see Table 9 and Figure 3).

Labor Force Participation

*The number of North Dakota women (aged 16 and over) in the labor force rose by 148 percent from 1950 to 1980. In 1950 a little less than one-quarter (23.5 percent) of all adult women in North Dakota were in the labor force; 31.1 percent were in 1960; 35.4 percent were in 1970. Between 1970 and 1980 a dramatic growth (56 percent) occurred in the number of North Dakota women in the labor force. By 1980 almost half of all adult women (47.3 percent) were labor force members (see Table 10 and Figure 4).

*Men in North Dakota were much more likely than women to be members of the labor force in 1950 and 1980. However, while North Dakota women's labor force participation rate grew from 23.5 percent in 1950 to 47.3 percent in 1980, North Dakota men's labor force participation rates dropped from 83.1 percent to 75.6 percent (see Table 9 and U.S. Bureau of Census, 1952 [Table 66]; 1981c [Table 67]).

*Between 1950 and 1970, women in the state had consistently lower labor force participation rates than U.S. women as a whole. However, by 1980, there was little difference between the labor force participation rates of women in North Dakota and in the United States; about 47 percent of all North Dakota women and 51.5 percent of all U.S. women were members of the labor force that year.

*Married women's labor force participation rate has grown consistently in North Dakota since 1950 when 15.4 percent of wives were in the labor force. By 1970 33.7 percent of all wives were labor force members. During the 1970s, about 27,319 more married women joined the labor force. As a result, by 1980 close to half (47.1 percent) of all wives in the state were either employed or unemployed and actively seeking work (see Tables 11 and 12).

*Divorced women consistently have had higher rates of labor force participation (65.9 percent, 63.0 percent, and 71.6 percent in 1960, 1970, and 1980, respectively). Widows' labor force participation rates have constantly declined over the years from 26.5 percent in 1960 to 18.8 percent in 1980. This, no doubt, is due in part to the fact that more elderly women (aged 65 years and older) lived in the state in 1980 and that the labor force participation rates of women over age 65 have tended to decline markedly.

Occupations

*The largest percentage (42.6 percent) of the state's women were employed in technical, sales, and administrative support occupations in 1980. More specifically, 12 percent of all women were in sales and 27.2 percent were in administrative support positions, such as secretaries, stenographers, and typists who comprised 10.1 percent of all women workers in North Dakota in 1980.

*More than one in four (27 percent) working women in North Dakota were employed in service occupations in 1980. For example, 12.2 percent of all women workers were food service employees. A little over 20 percent of all women with occupations in 1980 were professionals, and most of these women were either teachers, librarians, and counselors or in health assessment and treatment occupations (e.g., nurses).

*Female farm operators and managers accounted for nearly 2 percent of all employed women in the state in 1980. An additional 1.5 percent of working women were employed as farm workers (or in related occupations; see Table 13).

Earnings

*The 1979 mean annual earnings of all working women in North Dakota were $5,772. For those women who worked full time in 1979, their mean earnings amounted to $7,304. Men in North Dakota who worked full time earned an average of $14,322 in 1979. In other words, full-time female workers in North Dakota earned about 51 percent of what full-time male workers earned in 1979.

*Differences between men's and women's earnings persisted across all age categories. The discrepancy between mean annual earnings for full-time male and female workers is the least for those aged 65 and over; those women averaged 76.5 percent of what men age 65 and over earned in 1979. Women aged 18 to 24 earned an average of 63.1 percent of what men 18 to 24 years old earned in 1979.

*Women's wages as full-time workers may rise at a much slower rate over the life cycle than do men's wages; for those full-time workers aged 35 to 44, women earned an average of only 44.4 percent of what men 35 to 44 years of age earned in 1979 (see Tables 14-15 and Figure 5).

Poverty

*More than 15 percent of all North Dakota girls under 16 years of age lived in an impoverished home in 1979. Additionally, about 19 percent of young women in the state aged 16 to 21 lived in poverty in 1979.

*Poverty is found often among elderly women in North Dakota. Over 20 percent of adult women over 65 were poor in 1979; as many as 27 percent of women in North Dakota above age 75 were impoverished that year, according to government standards (see Table 16 and Figure 6).

*Females in North Dakota were more likely than males to be impoverished in 1979 (14.1 percent versus 11.2 percent). This economic difference held true for all ages of males and females. The greatest gap between the percentage of females in poverty and percentage of males in poverty in 1979 existed for women and men aged 75 years and over. Twenty-seven percent of these elderly women and 16.8 percent of these men were impoverished in 1979, which amounted to a 10.2 percent difference in poverty rates. Because there are far more elderly women than elderly men in North Dakota, this meant that there were 4,391 poor women aged 75 years old and over in the state in 1979, whereas there were 1,927 poor men of that age cohort (see Table 17).

*North Dakota women over 35 years old were more likely than U.S. women of similar ages to be poor in 1979, with the exception of women aged 60-69. In North Dakota, 2.6 percent more women aged 70-74 were poor than was the case nationwide; 5.6 percent more women aged 75 and over were poor than was the case in the United States as a whole (see Table 18 and Figure 7).

*Those living in female-headed families were more likely to experience poverty than were persons in married-couple homes. Over one-quarter (26.6

percent) of all women who headed families in 1979 in North Dakota had incomes below the poverty level.

*The younger female heads of families were most likely to be poor in 1979. Over half of the women aged 15 to 24 years old who headed a family in the state in 1979 were impoverished (see Table 19).

NOTES

1. Preparation of this report was aided by the helpful comments of Richard Rathge, Elaine Lindgren, Sheila Mammen, and Sandra Holbrook and the editorial assistance of Brenda Ekstrom.

2. *Children ever born* is a term used by the census to study women's fertility. The census questionnaire asked about the number of children ever born to women 15 years old and over. This excluded still-births, stepchildren and adopted children. *Children ever born* to a census respondent included children who were no longer living, children who were not living at home, and children who were still living at home.

   The 1980 census data on children ever born is not strictly comparable to previous census reports. The 1980 census reports on children ever born to women included data on single women. Previous reports assumed that single women were childless even though it was known that some single women had children. Data on fertility for ever-married women in 1980 are comparable to earlier reports.

APPENDIX A: TABLES

TABLE 1. POPULATION OF NORTH DAKOTA BY GENDER, 1950-1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980
FEMALES	296,692	309,238	306,152	324,291
Urban*	84,012	114,053	138,372	161,259
Rural	212,680	195,185	167,780	163,032
MALES	322,944	323,208	311,609	328,426
Urban*	80,805	108,655	135,070	157,051
Rural	242,139	214,553	176,539	171,375
TOTAL	619,636	632,446	617,761	652,717

*According to U.S. Census Bureau usage, urban areas are places with at least 2,500 residents. All other locales are classified as rural.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961b (Table 16); 1973 (Table 17); 1981b (Table 19).

TABLE 2. WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA BY AGE, 1950-1980

Age	1950	1960	1970	1980
Population				
0-14 years old	94,245	106,829	90,964	75,194
15-24	48,667	44,722	55,098	64,561
25-34	41,319	35,994	32,427	49,497
35-44	37,777	35,549	31,988	31,367
45-54	29,479	32,747	31,538	29,784
55-64	23,501	24,772	28,833	28,926
65-74	14,919	18,394	20,184	25,117
75+	6,785	10,231	15,120	19,845
TOTAL	296,692	309,238	306,152	324,291
Median	26.3	25.9	27.1	29.0
Percent Distribution				
0-14 years old	31.8%	34.5%	29.7%	23.2%
15-24	16.4%	14.5%	18.0%	19.9%
25-34	13.9%	11.6%	10.6%	15.3%
35-44	12.7%	11.5%	10.4%	9.7%
45-54	9.9%	10.6%	10.3%	9.2%
55-64	7.9%	8.0%	9.4%	8.9%
65-74	5.0%	5.9%	6.6%	7.7%
75+	2.3%	3.3%	4.9%	6.1%
TOTAL*	99.9%	99.9%	99.9%	100.0%

Percent Change	1950-1980	1970-1980
0-14 years old	-20%	-17%
15-24	33%	17%
25-34	20%	53%
35-44	-17%	- 2%
45-54	1%	- 6%
55-64	23%	**
65-74	68%	24%
75+	192%	31%
TOTAL	9%	6%

*Totals do not sum to 100 due to rounding errors.
**Less than 1%.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961b (Table 16); 1973 (Table 20); 1981b (Table 19).

TABLE 3. BIRTH RATES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950-1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980
Women 15-24 years old	48,805	44,301	54,946	64,474
Children ever born	18,936	23,280	17,607	19,650
Per 1,000 women	388	525	320	305
Percent change from previous decade	--	+35%	-39%	-5%
Women ever married	18,990	16,805	17,905	20,795
Women 25-34 years old	42,455	36,339	32,353	49,535
Children ever born	85,098	100,293	81,936	82,226
Per 1,000 women	2,004	2,760	2,533	1,660
Percent change from previous decade	--	+38%	-8%	-34%
Women ever married	38,550	34,121	30,371	43,832
Women 35-44 years old	38,320	35,473	32,073	31,349
Children ever born	104,493	116,688	118,376	95,257
Per 1,000 women	2,727	3,289	3,691	3,039
Percent change from previous decade	--	+21%	+12%	-18%
Women ever married	35,010	33,613	30,794	30,141

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961c (Table 51); 1973 (Table 63); 1981c (Table 64).

TABLE 4. NUMBER OF CHILDREN EVER BORN PER 1,000 WOMEN, BY AGE OF WOMEN, 1950-1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980
United States				
Children ever born per 1,000 women				
Aged 15-24	438	540	360	317
Aged 25-34	1,646	2,236	2,138	1,476
Aged 35-44	2,113	2,468	2,956	2,639
North Dakota				
Children ever born per 1,000 women				
Aged 15-24	388	525	320	305
Aged 25-34	2,004	2,760	2,533	1,660
Aged 35-44	2,727	3,289	3,691	3,039
Percent Difference, ND vs. US				
Aged 15-24	-11%	-3%	-11%	-4%
Aged 25-34	22%	23%	18%	12%
Aged 35-44	29%	33%	25%	15%

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961c (Table 51); 1973 (Table 63); 1981c (Table 64); 1981d (Table 84).

TABLE 5. MARITAL STATUS OF WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950-1980

Marital Status	1950	1960	1970	1980
Population				
Single	47,825	44,814	54,436	57,185
Married	138,585	138,010	136,579	150,718
Separated	1,135	1,128	1,313	1,709
Widowed	18,835	21,633	25,934	29,516
Divorced	2,240	2,489	3,862	9,969
TOTAL	208,620	208,074	222,124	249,097
Percent Distribution				
Single	22.9%	21.5%	24.5%	23.0%
Married	66.4	66.3	61.5	60.5
Separated	0.5	0.5	0.6	0.7
Widowed	9.0	10.4	11.7	11.8
Divorced	1.1	1.2	1.7	4.0
TOTAL*	99.9	99.9	100.0	100.0

Note: Age base for 1950-1970 is 14 years and over.
Age base for 1980 is 15 years and above.

*Percents do not sum to 100 due to rounding errors.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961b (Table 18); 1973 (Table 22); 1981b (Table 21).

TABLE 6. RACE OF WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1950-1980

Race	1950	1960	1970	1980
Population				
White	291,295	302,901	297,147	310,963
Black	122	285	958	898
Native American	5,211	5,845	7,315	10,179
Japanese	23	87	169	142
Chinese	35	44	77	151
Filipino	*	22	121	275
Other	6	54	365	1,683
TOTAL	296,692	309,238	306,152	324,291
Percent Distribution				
White	98.2%	98.0%	97.1%	95.9%
Black	**	0.1	0.3	0.3
Native American	1.8	1.9	2.4	3.1
Japanese	**	**	0.1	**
Chinese	**	**	**	**
Filipino	*	**	**	0.1
Other	**	**	0.1	0.5
TOTAL***	100.0%	100.0%	100.0%	99.9%

Note: The census obtains information on race through self-identification of the respondents. People are classified according to the race with which they identify. According to the U.S. Bureau of the Census, Spanish origin (e.g., Mexican, Puerto Rican or Cuban) is an ancestry, not a race. Information on ancestry also is obtained through self-identification of the respondents. In 1980, there were 1,871 females in North Dakota classified by the census as Spanish origin (U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981b [Table 18]).

*Not available.
**Less than 0.1%.
***Total does not equal 100 due to rounding error.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961b (Table 15); 1973 (Table 17); 1981b (Table 17).

TABLE 7. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN, 1950-1980

Years of School	1950	1960	1970	1980
	Number			
Less than 8 years	79,870	67,085	54,273	40,407
Some high school	16,670	20,475	18,122	16,890
Four years high school	30,245	40,341	48,660	62,227
Some college	19,380	23,344	28,558	42,083
Four years college*	6,385	6,886	8,176	16,929
Five or more years college	--	--	2,364	6,032
TOTAL	154,910**	158,131	160,153	184,568
	Percent			
Less than 8 years	51.6%	42.4%	33.9%	21.9%
Some high school	10.8	12.9	11.3	9.2
Four years high school	19.5	25.5	30.4	33.7
Some college	12.5	14.8	17.8	22.8
Four years college*	4.1	4.4	5.1	9.2
Five or more years college	--	--	1.5	3.3
TOTAL***	98.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%
	Percent Change in Number			
Years of School	1950-1960	1960-1970	1970-1980	1950-1980
Less than 8 years	-16%	-19%	-26%	-49%
Some high school	23	-11	- 7	1
Four years high school	33	21	28	106
Some college	20	22	47	117
Four or more years college*	8	53	118	260
TOTAL	2	1	15	19

Note: Table refers to women aged 25 years and older.

*For 1950 and 1960, the categories of four years of college and five or more years of college are combined.

**The column numbers do not sum to 154,910 because in some cases this information was not reported to the Census Bureau.

***Percents do not add to 100 in 1950 due to missing data. In 1980, there is rounding error.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961c (Table 47); 1973 (Table 51); 1981c (Table 66).

TABLE 8. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN AND MEN, 1950 AND 1980

Years of School	1950 Women	1950 Men	1980 Women	1980 Men
Some high school or less	62.4%	73.2%	31.1%	36.2%
Some college or 4 years high school	32.0%	20.1%	56.5%	46.5%
Four years college or more	4.1%	4.8%	12.5%	17.2%
TOTAL*	98.5%	98.1%	100.1%	99.9%

Years of School	1950	1980
	Percent Difference Between Men and Women	
Some high school or less	-10.8%	- 5.1%
Some college or 4 years high school	11.9%	10.0%
Four years college or more	- 0.7%	- 4.7%

Note: Table refers to persons aged 25 years and older.

*The columns do not sum to 100 in 1950 due to missing data. In 1980, there is rounding error.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961c (Table 47); 1981c (Table 66).

TABLE 9. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY WOMEN, UNITED STATES AND NORTH DAKOTA, 1950-1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980
North Dakota				
Less than 8 years	51.6%	42.4%	33.9%	21.9%
Some high school	10.8	12.9	11.3	9.2
Four years high school	19.5	25.5	30.4	33.7
Some college	12.5	14.8	17.8	22.8
Four years college	4.1	4.4	5.1	9.2
Five or more years	**	**	1.5	3.3
TOTAL*	98.5%	100.0%	100.0%	100.1%
U.S.				
Less than 8 years	45.0%	37.8%	27.1%	18.0%
Some high school	17.4	19.7	20.1	16.2
Four years high school	22.6	27.8	34.1	37.7
Some college	7.5	9.0	10.6	15.3
Four years college	5.0	4.1	5.4	7.5
Five or more years	**	1.7	2.7	5.3
TOTAL*	97.5%	100.1%	100.0%	100.0%

Note: Table refers to persons aged 25 years and older.

*Percents do not add to 100 in 1950 due to missing data. In other cases, there are rounding errors.

**Included in preceding category.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1961c (Table 47); 1973 (Table 51); 1981c (Table 66); 1981d (Table 83).

TABLE 10. LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN, 1950-1980

	1950	1960	1970	1980
North Dakota				
Females, 16 years old+	197,835	196,779	208,114	243,208
·In Labor Force	46,400	61,199	73,586	114,996
% of total	23.5%	31.1%	35.4%	47.3%
Armed Forces	50	25	154	812
Civilian Labor Force	46,350	61,174	73,432	114,184
- Employed	44,845	58,363	70,147	108,954
- Unemployed	1,505	2,811	3,285	5,230
% unemployed	3.2%	4.6%	4.5%	4.6%
·Not in Labor Force	151,435	135,580	134,528	128,212
United States				
Civilian Labor Force Participation Rate	33.9%	37.7%	43.3%	51.5%

Note: Table refers to females aged 16 years and over.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1952 (Table 66); 1961a (Table 115); 1973 (Table 164); 1981c (Table 67); 1983 (Table 671); U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, 1977 (Table 3).

TABLE 11. NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE BY MARITAL STATUS, 1950-1970

Marital Status	1950	1960	1970
Population			
Single	47,825	32,720	40,245
Married	136,305	136,257	132,567
Separated		3,956	5,102
Divorced	24,490*	2,525	3,730
Widowed		21,321	26,470
TOTAL	208,620	196,779	208,114
Labor Force Members			
Single	20,160	16,325	17,980
Married	20,995	35,965	44,741
Separated		1,605	2,047
Divorced	6,380*	1,663	2,351
Widowed		5,641	6,467
TOTAL	47,535	61,199	73,586
Labor Force Participation Rate			
Single	42.2%	49.9%	44.7%
Married	15.4%	26.4%	33.7%
Separated		40.6%	40.1%
Divorced	26.1%*	65.9%	63.0%
Widowed		26.5%	24.4%
TOTAL	22.8%	31.1%	35.4%

Note: Population base for 1950 is 14 years and above.
For 1960-70, the base is 16 years and above.

*In 1950, information on women divorced, widowed, and separated was combined.

SOURCES: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1952 (Table 70); 1961a (Table 116); 1973 (Table 165); 1981b (Table 21).

TABLE 12. MARITAL STATUS OF NORTH DAKOTA WOMEN IN THE LABOR FORCE, 1980

	Married	Widowed	Divorced	Separated	Single
Population					
Civilian Labor Force					
Employed	68,660	5,440	6,480	860	28,320
Unemployed	2,940	200	440	40	2,000
Armed Services	460	0	100	20	420
Not in Labor Force	80,900	24,300	2,780	780	20,460
TOTAL	152,960	29,940	9,800	1,700	51,200
Labor Force Participation Rate					
Civilian Labor Force	46.8%	18.8%	70.6%	52.9%	59.2%
Total Labor Force	47.1%	18.8%	71.6%	54.1%	60.0%

Note: Population under consideration is 16 years old and over, noninstitutionalized females.

SOURCE: Microdata.

TABLE 13. OCCUPATIONS OF EMPLOYED WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1980

	Number	Females as % of Occupation	% of all Employed Females in Occupation
Managerial and Professional Specialty Occupations	22,760	41.2%	20.9%
Executive, administrative, and managerial	6,296	26.4	5.8
Officials and administrators, public administration	335	28.3	**
Management related occupations	1,817	33.0	1.7
Professional specialty occupations	16,464	52.4	15.1
Engineers and natural scientists	267	8.3	**
Engineers	57	3.5	**
Health diagnosing occupations	107	7.4	**
Health assessment and treating	4,557	85.5	4.2
Teachers, librarians, counselors	9,417	62.3	8.6
Teachers, elementary and secondary schools	7,250	68.5	6.7
Technical, Sales, and Administrative Support	46,458	65.6%	42.6%
Health technologists and technicians	2,728	88.4	2.5
Technologists and technicians, except health	1,067	26.4	1.0
Sales	13,072	48.5	12.0
Supervisors and proprietors, sales occupations	1,283	27.3	1.2
Sales representatives, commodities and finance	1,291	19.1	1.2
Other sales occupations	10,498	67.9	9.6
Cashiers	3,415	87.9	3.1
Administrative support occupations	29,591	80.4	27.2
Computer equipment operators	428	69.0	**
Secretaries, stenographers, typists	11,020	98.4	10.1
Financial records processing	6,410	89.5	5.9
Mail and message distributing	620	32.8	**
Service Occupations	29,459	71.4%	27.0%
Private household occupations	1,530	98.2	1.4
Protective service	246	10.9	**
Police and firefighters	68	6.6	**
Service occupations, except above	27,683	73.9	25.4
Food service	13,313	79.2	12.2
Cleaning & building service	3,875	44.2	3.6
Farming, Forestry and Fishing	3,554	8.8%	3.3%
Farm operators and managers	1,953	6.2	1.8
Farm workers and related occupations	1,592	18.4	1.5
Precision Production, Craft and Repair	1,786	5.5%	1.6%
Mechanics and repairers	236	2.1	**
Construction trades	315	2.5	**
Precision production	1,205	19.0	1.1
Operators, Fabricators, and Laborers	4,937	15.1%	4.5%
Machine operators and tenders, except precision	1,758	35.0	1.6
Fabricators, assemblers, inspectors and samplers	784	20.0	**
Transportation occupations	589	5.7	**
Motor vehicle operators	556	6.2	**
Material moving equipment operators	95	3.1	**
Handlers, equipment cleaners, helpers and laborers	1,711	16.5	1.6
Construction laborers	88	4.2	**
Freight, stock, and material handlers	632	20.9	**
TOTAL	108,954	44.8%	100.0%

Note: Table refers to persons aged 16 years and over.

**Denotes less than 1%.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981c (Table 68).

TABLE 14. WOMEN AND MEN WITH EARNINGS IN 1979, NORTH DAKOTA

	Female	Male	Women as % of Men
Total Population, 18 years old+	230,817	230,236	--
Persons with earnings	135,255	201,274	--
% of total with earnings	58.6%	87.4%	--
Mean annual earnings	$ 5,772	$13,443	42.9%
Mean weekly earnings	$ 154	$ 309	49.8%
Usually full-time worker	83,180	179,521	--
Mean annual earnings	$ 7,304	$14,322	51.0%
Mean weekly earnings	$ 190	$ 320	59.4%
Year round worker	55,330	144,132	--
Usually part-time worker	48,950	18,141	--
Mean annual earnings	$ 3,166	$ 5,840	54.2%
Mean weekly earnings	$ 83	$ 149	55.7%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981a (Table 237).

TABLE 15. MEAN ANNUAL 1979 EARNINGS OF WORKERS IN NORTH DAKOTA, BY AGE AND GENDER

Age	Women	Men	Women as % of Men
ALL WORKERS			
18-24 years old	$4,051	$ 7,366	55.0%
25-34	6,568	14,582	45.0%
35-44	6,509	18,421	35.3%
45-54	6,890	18,230	37.8%
55-64	6,719	15,219	44.1%
60-64	6,456	13,718	47.1%
65+	4,746	7,034	67.5%
FULL TIME WORKERS			
18-24 years old	$5,113	$ 8,107	63.1%
25-34	8,057	14,875	54.2%
35-44	8,262	18,590	44.4%
45-54	8,605	18,485	46.6%
55-64	8,672	15,865	54.7%
60-64	8,576	14,476	59.2%
65+	6,243	8,160	76.5%

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981a (Table 237).

TABLE 16. FEMALES IN POVERTY IN NORTH DAKOTA, BY AGE, 1980

Age	Total	Below 1979 Poverty Level	% of Total	Below 125% Poverty Level	% of Total
Under 16 years old	80,387	12,337	15.3	17,331	21.6
16-21	33,925	6,492	19.1	8,549	25.2
22-24	18,808	2,440	13.0	3,309	17.6
25-34	49,196	5,061	10.3	7,250	14.7
35-44	31,177	3,444	11.0	4,795	15.4
35-39	16,582	1,955	11.8	2,719	16.4
40-44	14,595	1,489	10.2	2,076	14.2
45-54	29,712	2,749	9.3	3,668	12.3
55-59	14,368	1,489	10.4	2,067	14.4
60-64	14,063	1,599	11.4	2,266	16.1
65+	40,570	8,263	20.4	12,491	30.8
65-69	13,225	1,729	13.1	2,740	20.7
70-74	11,083	2,143	19.3	3,375	30.5
75+	16,262	4,391	27.0	6,376	39.2
TOTAL	312,206	43,874	14.1	61,726	19.8

Note: Table excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981a (Table 245).

TABLE 17. FEMALES AND MALES IN POVERTY IN NORTH DAKOTA, BY AGE, 1980

Age	Percent Below 1979 Poverty Level		Percent Difference Between Females And Males
	Females	Males	
under 16 years old	15.3%	14.2%	1.1%
16-21	19.1	14.5	4.6
22-24	13.0	9.6	3.4
25-34	10.3	7.3	3.0
35-44	11.0	9.6	1.4
45-54	9.3	8.8	0.5
55-59	10.4	8.8	1.6
60-64	11.4	10.1	1.3
65+	20.4	13.0	7.4
65-69	13.1	10.4	2.7
70-74	19.3	11.6	7.7
75+	27.0	16.8	10.2
TOTAL	14.1%	11.2%	2.9%

Note: Table excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981a (Table 245).

TABLE 18. FEMALES IN POVERTY IN UNITED STATES, BY AGE, 1980

Age	Total	Below 1979 Poverty Level	% of Total
Under 16 years	26,712,630	4,495,062	16.8
16-21	11,756,233	2,050,888	17.4
22-24	6,226,858	969,159	15.6
25-34	18,671,901	2,168,376	11.6
35-44	13,029,985	1,292,674	9.9
35-39	7,089,164	749,214	10.6
40-44	5,940,821	543,460	9.1
45-54	11,729,437	1,000,160	8.5
55-59	6,118,577	606,951	9.9
60-64	5,395,575	662,749	12.3
65+	14,266,703	2,510,107	17.6
65-69	4,821,622	666,267	13.8
70-74	3,858,127	645,948	16.7
75+	5,586,954	1,197,892	21.4
TOTAL	113,907,899	15,756,126	13.8

Note: Table excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981e (Table 304).

TABLE 19. PERSONS IN FEMALE HEADED FAMILIES IN NORTH DAKOTA, 1979

	Total	Below 1979 Poverty Level	Percent of Total	Below 125% Poverty Level	Percent of Total
Female Family Householder	13,207	3,519	26.6%	4,732	35.8%
15-24 years old	1,735	886	51.1	1,060	61.1
25-34	3,066	1,191	38.8	1,491	48.6
35-44	2,436	650	26.7	955	39.2
45-54	1,934	342	17.7	485	25.1
55-59	857	133	15.5	186	21.7
60-64	794	92	11.6	133	16.8
65+	2,385	225	9.4	422	17.7
Related Children (under 18 years)	15,423	6,502	42.2	8,333	54.0
Other Relatives	8,587	879	10.2	1,550	18.1
TOTAL	37,217	10,900	29.3%	14,615	39.3%

Note: Table excludes inmates of institutions, persons in military group quarters and in college dormitories, and unrelated individuals under 15 years old.

SOURCE: U.S. Bureau of Census, 1981a (Table 245).

APPENDIX B: FIGURES

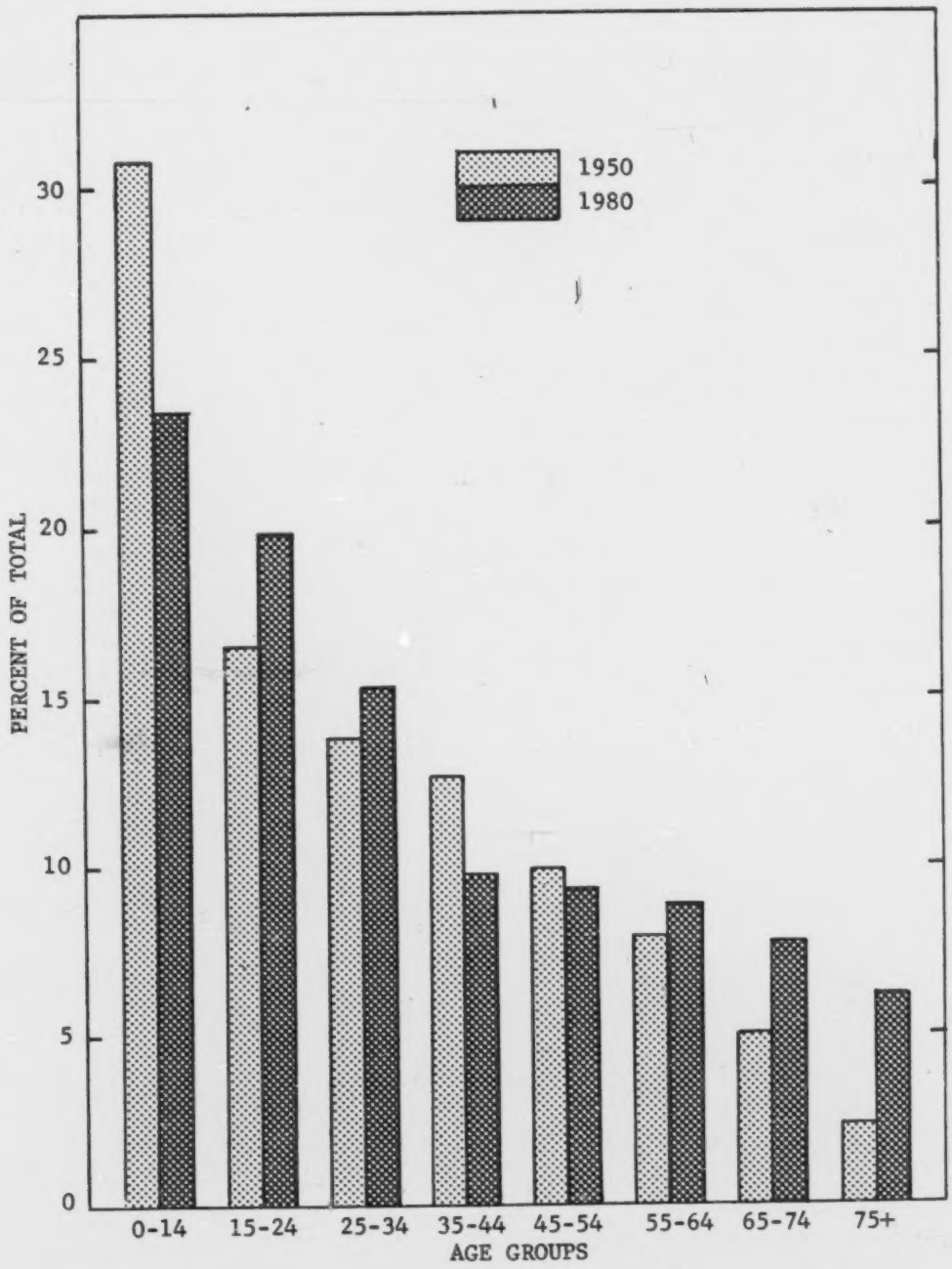

FIGURE 1. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA BY AGE, 1950 AND 1980

SOURCE: Table 2.

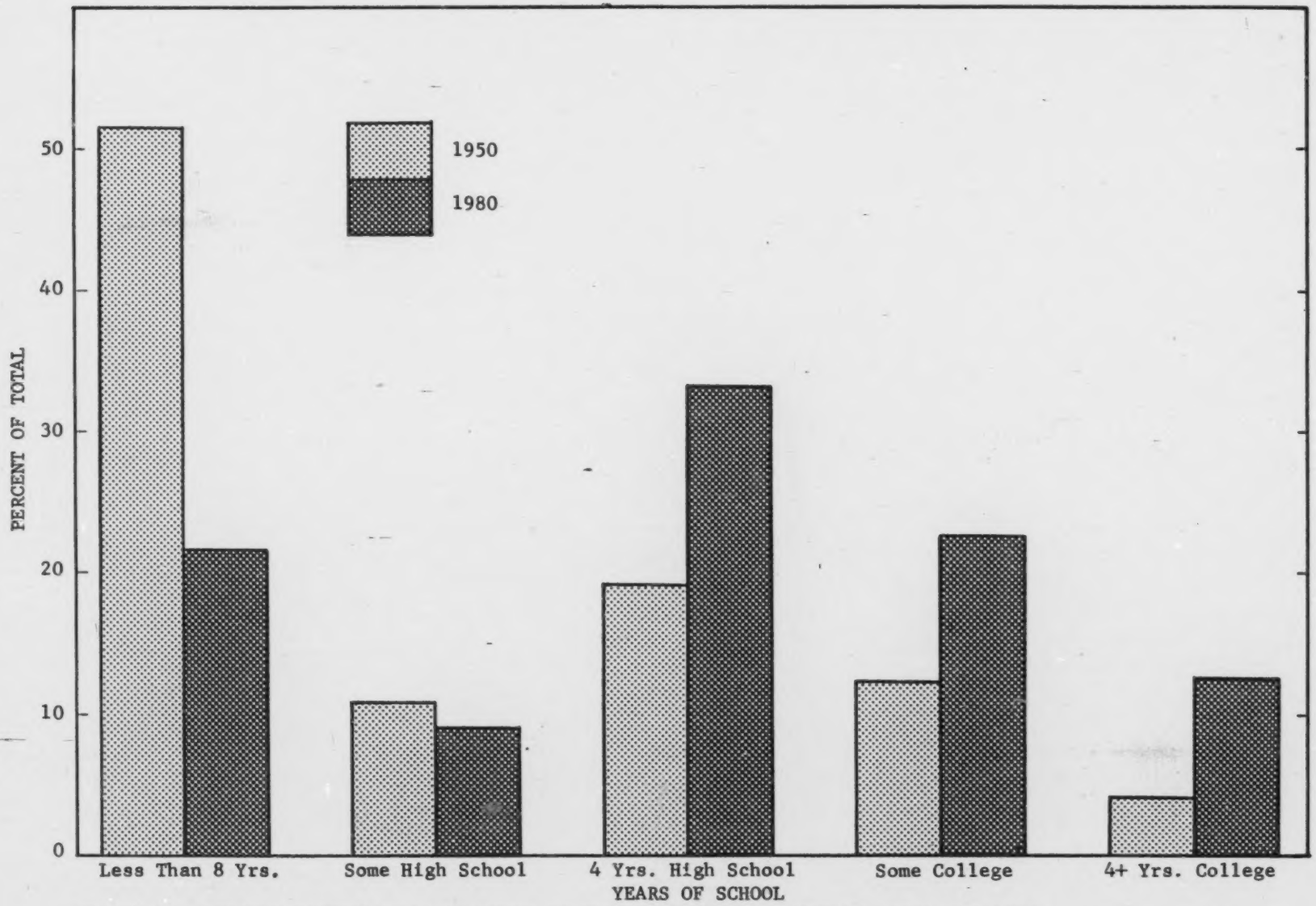

FIGURE 2. PERCENT DISTRIBUTION OF WOMEN IN NORTH DAKOTA BY EDUCATION, 1950 AND 1980

SOURCE: Table 7.

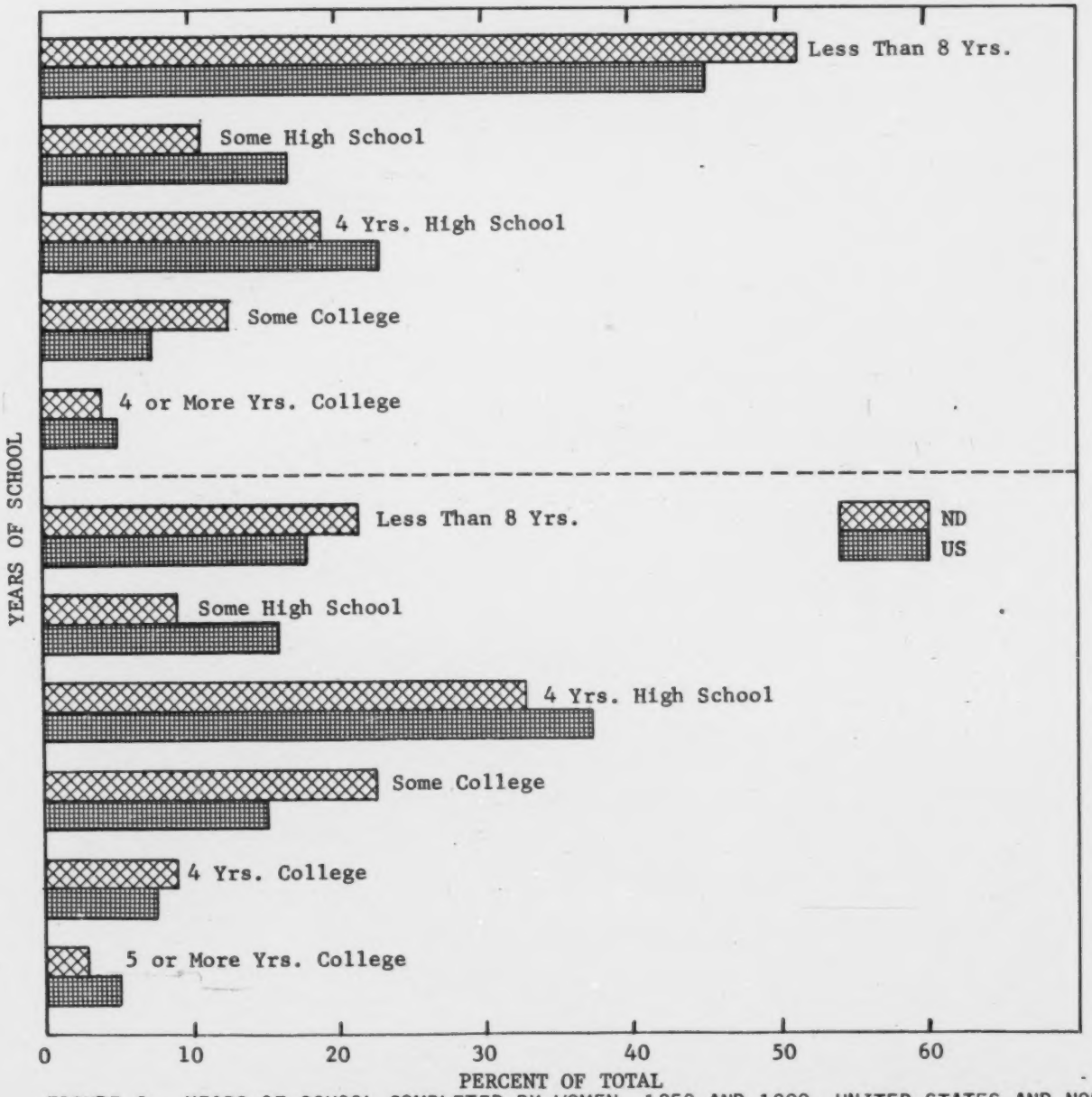

FIGURE 3. YEARS OF SCHOOL COMPLETED BY WOMEN, 1950 AND 1980, UNITED STATES AND NORTH DAKOTA

SOURCE: Table 8.

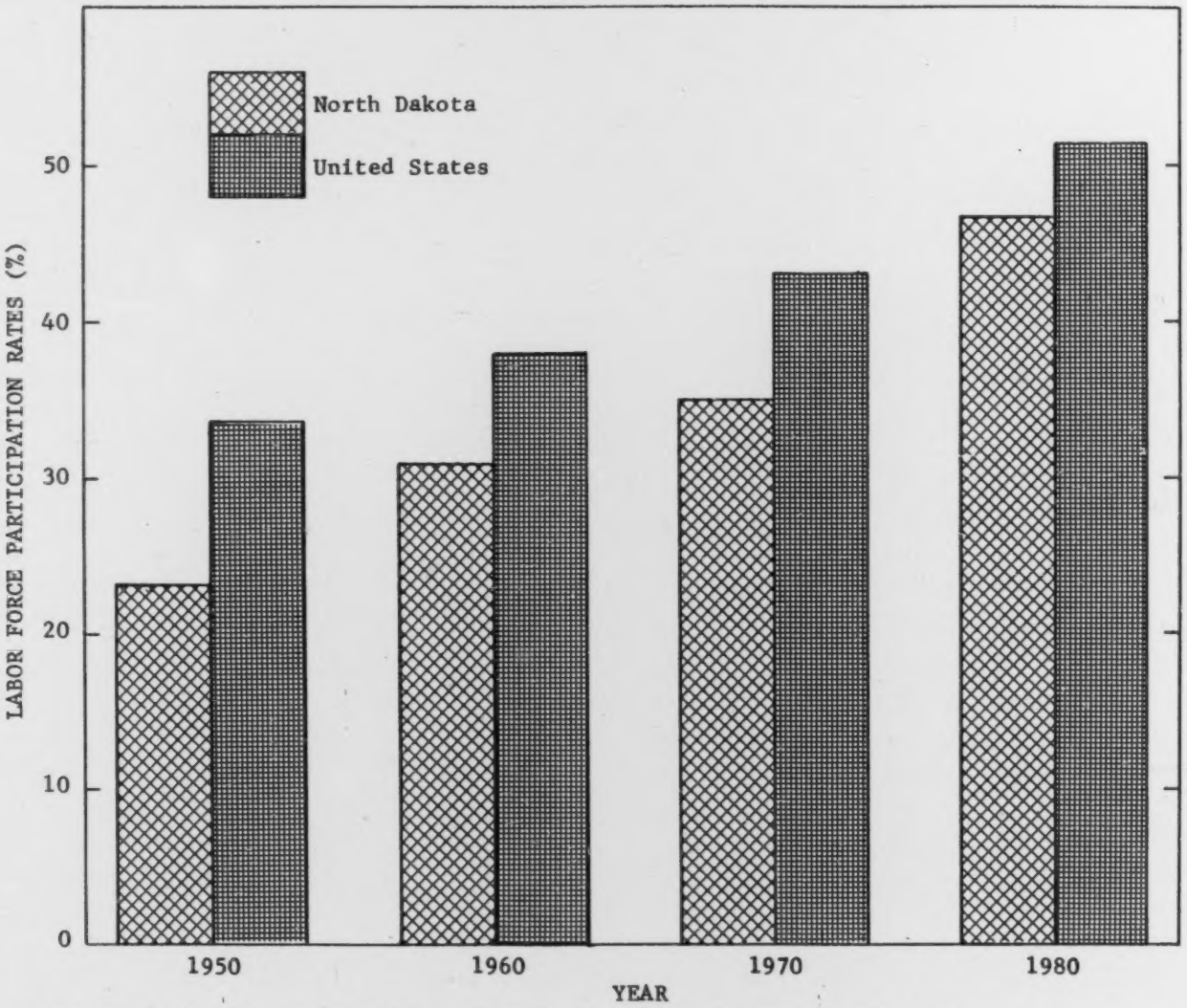

FIGURE 4. CIVILIAN LABOR FORCE PARTICIPATION RATES OF WOMEN, 1950-1980

SOURCE: Table 10.

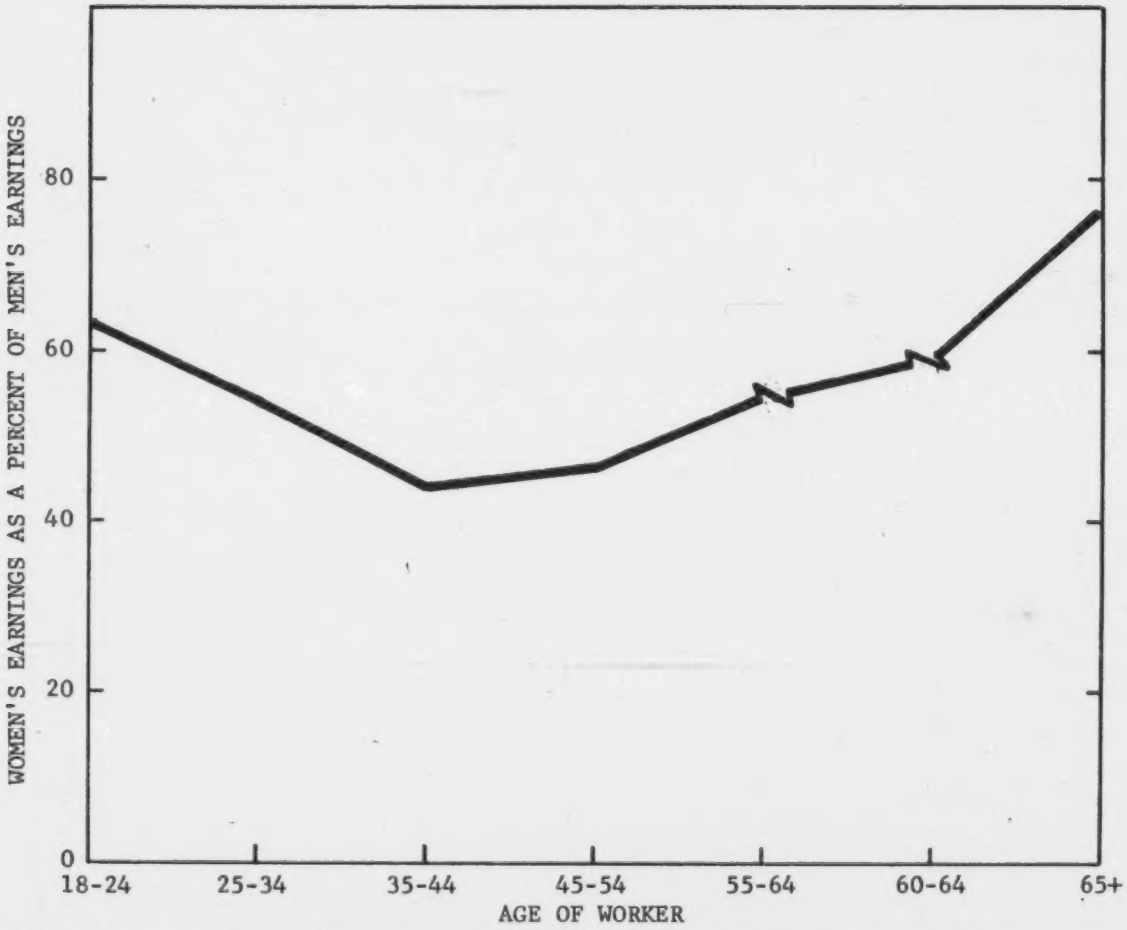

FIGURE 5. WOMEN'S EARNINGS AS A PERCENT OF MEN'S EARNINGS* BY AGE, NORTH DAKOTA

*Full time workers, mean annual earnings 1979.

SOURCE: Table 15.

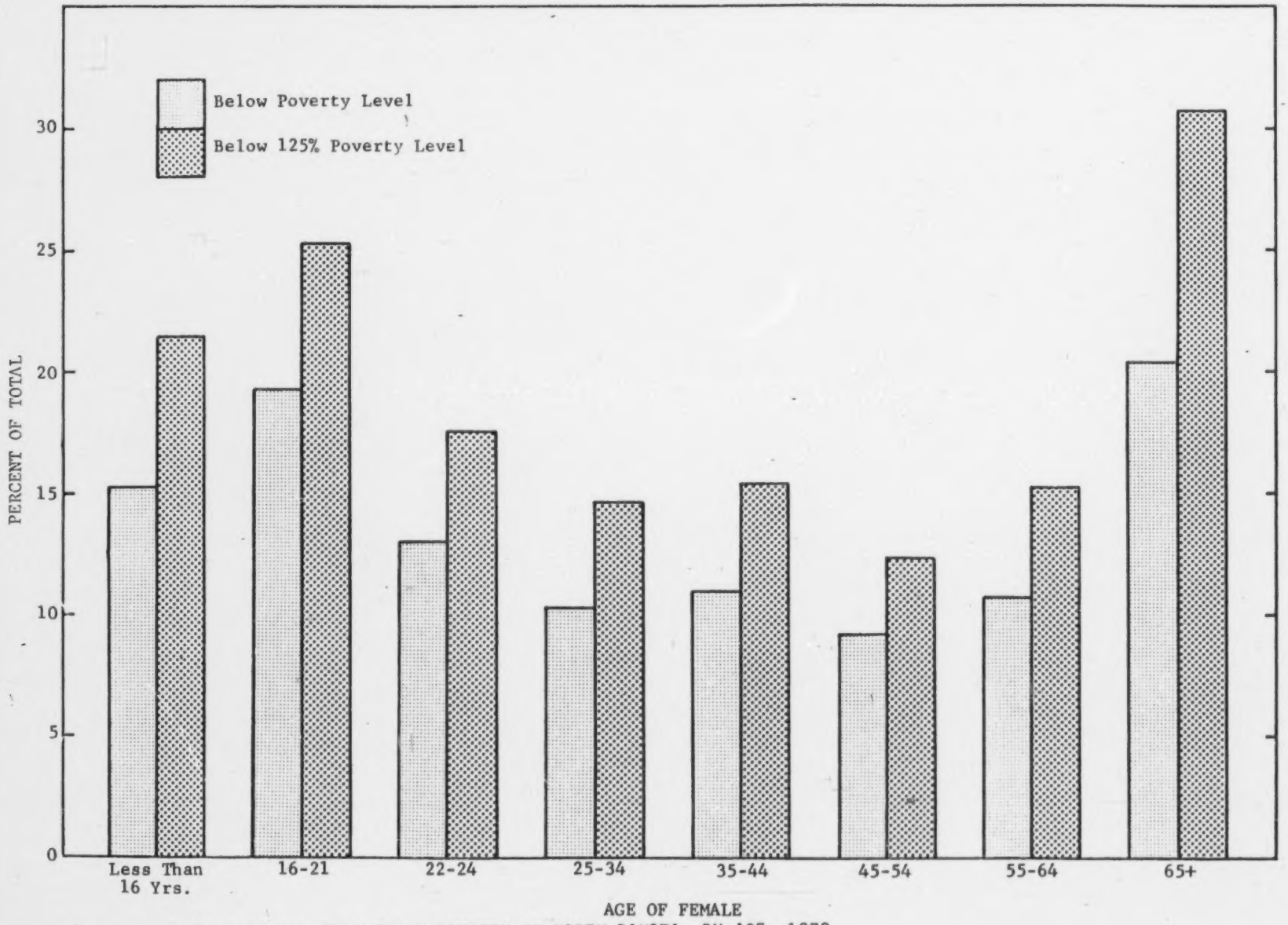

FIGURE 6. PERCENT OF ALL FEMALES IN POVERTY IN NORTH DAKOTA, BY AGE, 1979
SOURCE: Table 16.

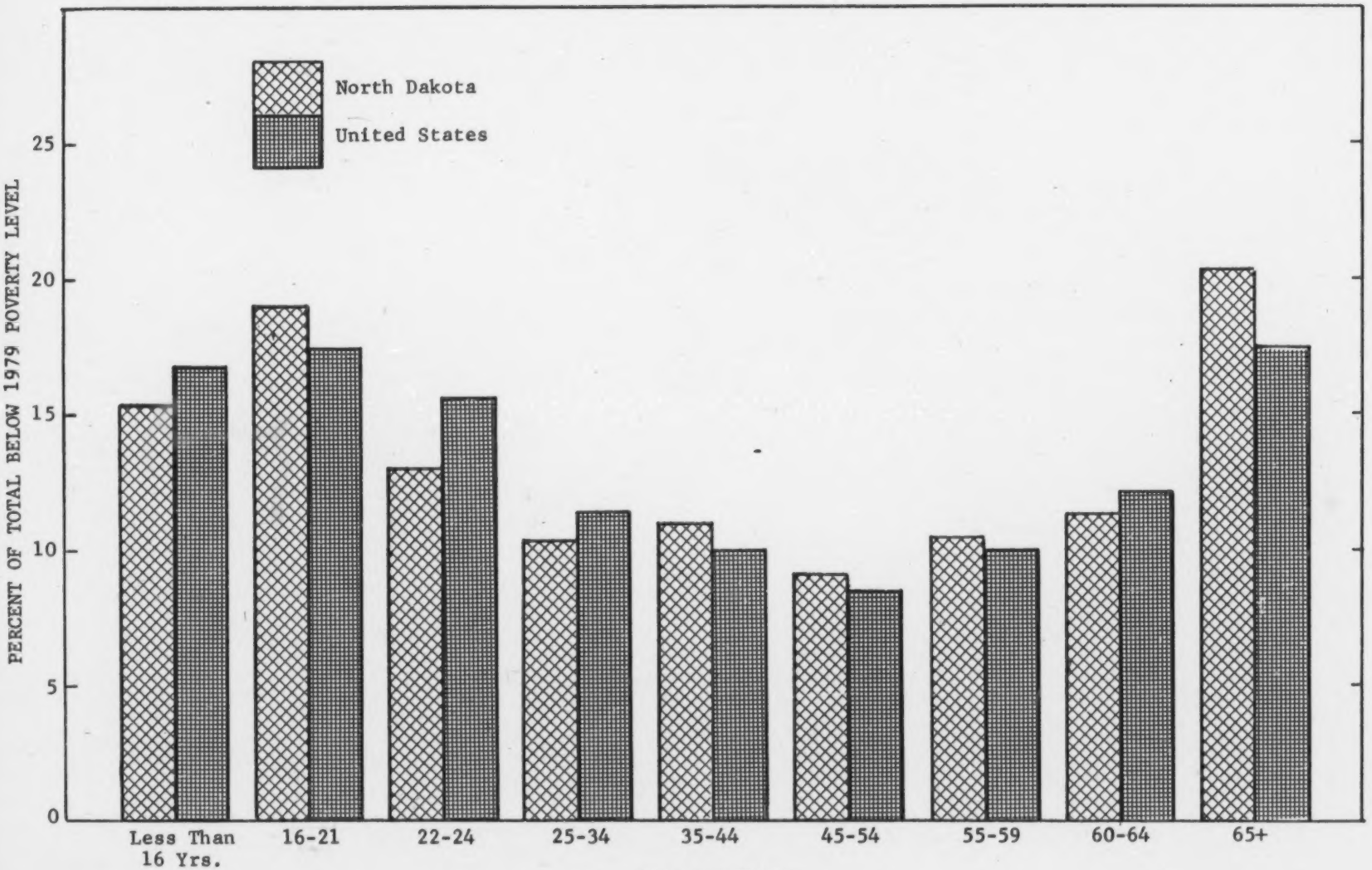

FIGURE 7. FEMALES IN POVERTY BY AGE, UNITED STATES AND NORTH DAKOTA, 1979

SOURCES: Tables 16 and 18.

APPENDIX C: EXPLANATION OF MICRODATA

EXPLANATION OF MICRODATA

The data for Table 12 of this report are derived from the 1980 Public Use Microdata Sample for North Dakota. This probability sample was constructed by the U.S. Bureau of the Census from information obtained from the decennial census of population and housing for 1980. It contains information from a 5 percent probability sample of all North Dakota housing units in 1980 (N = 47,145).

The Public Use Microdata files contain unaggregated records of individuals and housing units in the state. This flexible format allows for tabulations of any combination of indicators from questions asked on the population and housing census questionnaire, an option not available from the summary tape files (STF). In addition, the samples are self-weighting; thus, estimates for the entire population can be calculated. Comparison with available published tabulations were made to verify the accuracy of the figures reported in this document; a 95 percent confidence interval was used.

It is important to note that the statistics in Table 12 are estimates based on a sample; thus, the figures may vary somewhat from those found in other reports or census documents. In addition, the reader should be aware that these data are subject to nonsampling bias (errors produced during reporting, coding, or handling of the questionnaires). Although accuracy checks were statistically made to ensure the reliability of the information, it is always wise to utilize caution. For a more detailed discussion of the data base and possible errors, see the following technical document:

U.S. Bureau of Census
1983 Census of Population and Housing, 1980: Public Use Micordata Samples Technical Documentation. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office.

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